

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 313.

SENATOR VOORHEES,

The Indiana Senator, Makes His Great Speech for Repeal.

HE EXPLAINS HIS CHANGE OF MIND

To Packed Galleries and Representatives and Senators.

THE SHERMAN LAW DENOUNCED

As Vicious and as Undermining Confidence—His Firm Belief in Bi-Metallism—Silver Cannot be Retired as a Money Metal, but Unconditional Repeal of the Purchasing Act is a Necessity—The Democratic Statesman Attacks the National Banks and Makes a Plea for the Repeal of the State Bank Tax and the Establishment of Wild Cat Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—The interest in the financial discussion in Congress was transferred to the senate today when Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, made his great speech justifying his position for voting for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Ever since the distinguished chairman of the finance committee voted for the report of the repealing bill, the free coinage people have felt the blow severely, and they were out in great numbers today to hear the senator explain his present position.

Nearly one third of the entire membership of the house was gathered in the rear seats and aisles to listen to the senator's argument, and the galleries were packed to suffocation. Chairman Bland, of the house committee on coinage, occupied a seat just to the left and nearly facing Senator Voorhees, and gazed at him ruefully during the entire course of his speech. The speech of Senator Voorhees was one of his greatest efforts, and while the senator did not abate one jot or tittle his bi-metallic record, the burden of his argument was directed to proving that the repeal of the Sherman act was not an abstract proposition, which, as a necessity, could have no material effect on the merits of bi-metallic as a public policy.

Probably not since the days when Ingalls's magnetic eloquence drew such crowds to the senate side of the capitol that those who wished to listen to his oratory has such an assemblage gathered in the seats reserved for the public in the senate chamber as that of today. Not a seat remained unoccupied when Mr. Voorhees took the floor and all along the walls were men and women standing.

Mr. Allen gave notice of an amendment which would offer to the bill reported by Mr. Voorhees discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion. It proposes to add to the repealing clause of the bill a provision that hereafter standard silver shall be coined at the several mints of the United States into dollars, halves and quarters and dimes at the present ratio of 16 to 1 under the same conditions as to mintage and other charges enforced in relation to the coinage of gold, and that the secretary of treasury shall without unnecessary delay cause all the silver bullion owned by the government to be coined into standard silver dollars, to be legal tender.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, then took the floor, and addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill reported by him discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion. The speech had been prepared by him in advance, and he delivered it from type written sheets. But it was spoken with all the energy and vehemence that Mr. Voorhees has ever displayed in a speech before the senate. He had not been speaking more than a quarter of an hour when he noticed Mr. Stewart rise as if to put a question or to interpose his remark, and he prevented that by saying that he declined in advance to yield to any interruption, and that he would have to appeal to the chair for protection in his right to the floor.

He then resumed the delivery of his speech, but had not made much further progress before he was again interrupted—this time by an outburst of applause in the galleries, following an encomium upon President Cleveland. This breach of the proprieties of the place and the occasion was checked by Vice President Stevenson who threatened to have the galleries cleared if the offense should be repeated.

The delivery of the speech occupied an hour and thirty-five minutes. After Mr. Voorhees took his seat he was congratulated by many senators. The galleries then began to thin out and a majority of senators left. The debate, however, was continued by Mr. Dubois in opposition to the bill. Mr. Stewart also spoke in opposition.

SENATOR VOORHEES'S SPEECH.

Main Points of His Argument—Unconditional Repeal, but Bi-Metallism Must Stand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.), chairman of the finance committee, addressed the senate in advocacy of the bill reported by him last Friday discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion.

Senator Voorhees said that while the calm, unbiased public opinion of a great majority of the American people, irrespective of parties, had justified the action of the President in convening the extra session, the causes for the action were widely and dangerously misunderstood and by certain classes purposely misrepresented. Therefore he deemed fitting a few words in explanation, spoken in no spirit of strife or controversy. For five months he had gone up the voice of the prophet of financial evil, from the great money centers had emanated cruel edicts, constricting the currency and resulting in panic. No one believed there was want of confidence in the government credit or in the stability of its currency, notwithstanding the empty treasury left by the last administration and the record of a billion dollar congress. The American credit was better today than that of any other country on the globe and even cowardly capital

seized upon our bonds with swift greed. Investors of capital complain that the administration had refused to issue at least 300,000,000 more bonds. This additional indebtedness, increasing the burdens of American labor would be hailed with the keenest delight and swept with avidity into unpatriotic vaults by the very parties who most loudly declaimed against the government credit. There were many reasons why our credit should be stronger now than ever before. It rested on the absolute unity of purpose of the American people that it should be upheld. No one but a political madman could deem a political contest in this country ever again possible on lines of sectional animosity.

The inter-state commerce of the United States alone exceeded the entire foreign commerce and carrying trade of Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Russia and Belgium put together. Development of internal wealth on the farm and in the factory dwarfed into insignificance the achievements of any other age, race, or nation. Legislation had checked our foreign trade, and we had not today a commercial friend in the world. For every law that we enacted denying to foreign productions a place in our markets and declining commercial friendships, we might be certain of an injurious blow in return.

Mr. Voorhees contrasted the demonization of silver with the policy of France in issuing assignats after the Franco-Prussian war with full legal tender qualities which enabled her to maintain the strongest financial credit in Europe. He said he had referred to these things to illustrate the power and the duty of the government in furnishing sound, reliable and constitutional money for the people. At this point he said he was confronted by a law without precedent or parallel in American history; a law which for months past had been the theme of all tongues and pens and in whose name financial panic, alarm and distress had been invoked, and for whose repeal this Congress had been convened.

Mr. Voorhees briefly stated the birth of the law, which resulted from a compromise, and said that in an evil hour, the worst and darkest that ever befell the cause of bi-metallic, or the honor and existence of silver money, this pernicious compromise was accepted and fastened on the country.

MR. SHERMAN'S POSITION.

The senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman), it was true, now claimed credit for his repeated assertions of late that there had never been an hour since the compromise was affected that he had not stood ready to violate it by voting for its repeal.

In other words having induced the producers of silver to surrender their rights to its free coinage, in exchange for the right to sell four and one-half million ounces per month of bullion, the senator from Ohio and his followers on that side of the chamber had been willing and anxious ever since to break the compact, repeal the consideration on which the compact was made, and leave their victims of misplaced confidence empty-handed without either the privilege of coining their silver or selling it as a mercantile commodity to the government.

SILVER MUST REMAIN A MONEY METAL.

In reducing silver to a merchantable commodity on a level with the products of the field and farm, and issuing treasury certificates on it according to its market value, there could be but one effect on the dignity and stability of that great money metal. It recoiled and staggered under the blow until now its enemies predicted with joy its speedy and total destruction.

Mr. Voorhees said that he spoke in no partisan vein, but yet it was with great satisfaction that he quoted not a single vote in his chamber as cast for the act which bore the name of the senator from Ohio.

As a firm believer in bi-metallic and as a supporter of the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal, Mr. Voorhees said he voted against the passage of the Sherman act, and for the same reason he would vote for its repeal. The outcry in certain quarters at this time that they who would vote for the repeal of this act are enemies of silver as money and in favor of its demonization, was not only false as far as he was concerned, but in the light of what had happened in the past, it was absurd. Beginning with the first speech he had made in the senate, and down to the present hour, he could recall no vote or words on the subject of the coinage and circulation of silver which he would now change or blot from the record if he could. And now in this, the darkest day ever known for silver, he avowed his unshaken faith that it would remain forever one of the world's great and potential factors of finance, commerce, traffic and daily business transactions. It would neither be demonized nor driven away from the habitations of the home of the laboring classes. It had come down from immemorial ages and would continue to exist as one of the precious metals, upholding the credit of nations and bringing blessings to the sons and daughters of toil when the scenes through which we were now passing had grown dim in the light and progress of distant centuries.

SHERMAN LAW DESTROYS CONFIDENCE.

He should vote to repeal the Sherman law as he would remove a dead fly from a box of sweet ointment, as he would abate a nuisance and wipe out an obstruction to rational, wholesome legislation. It tainted and violated the entire financial system and destroyed confidence in all business transactions in every hour it remained a part of the law. The question is asked whether a vote should be given for its unconditional repeal, or whether before a substitute must be agreed upon. He (Mr. Voorhees) would at once eradicate this confessed evil from the body of our laws with no other condition than his right and free agency to support and to secure in connection with its repeal, or afterwards by an independent measure as the success of its immediate repeal, the primary duty of the hour might at the time dictate, a sound financial system, embracing the coinage of silver on an equality with gold.

There had been no business disturbance in connection with silver, he said, until after the stealthy and treacherous attempt to stab it to death in 1873. He submitted to the western senators that the very existence and honor of the true currency required the fair and legitimate coinage of silver rather than its sale as bullion.

Mr. Voorhees said there were features of the situation demanding consideration which did not result from the

Sherman act. The bitter and determined assault which had been witnessed on the present administration to compel an enormous issue of government bonds had not gone unheeded by the American people, nor had the authors of the assault and those interested in its success escaped widespread and intelligent observation. By breaking the gold reserve it was supposed the secretary of the treasury would be under the immediate necessity to issue and sell bonds to keep the reserve intact. The attack, therefore, on the head of that column was swift and strong. With intervals of delay for ample and skillful protection, those attacks have been repeated again and again and have only slackened in their frequency and force since it was found that the executive could not be coerced in that way. The campaign of capitalists seeking a new supply of interest bearing government bonds, did not confine themselves to any one point of assault while they operated to break down the gold reserve, and to that extent impair the public credit. They started the country and thrilled the world with the cry that American gold was running away from the silver blasted country, chased out by silver, and that there was no way to lure it back except to bait plentifully with government bonds.

He never believed our silver had driven gold from the country, and in this connection he recalled the wall of diabolical prophecy that went up when in 1873 the attempt was made to check the torrent of bankruptcy and ruin occasioned by the demonization of silver in 1873. It was predicted that gold would fly to the uttermost parts of the earth from beneath the folds of the American flag to escape the contamination of silver. What did occur? The government coined 24,000,000 of silver per year for twelve years and meantime the gold of the United States increased at the rate of 40,000,000 per year. Such was the fulfillment of the prophecy of 1873.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The speaker said he had no desire to assail the national banks. It was the system he arraigned, and not the individuals who conducted it. The unrestricted, unrestrained and unbridled power of these banks, whereby the circulation of money in the hands of the people can be, and often has been, suddenly fluctuated from a prosperous maximum to a stunted and distrustful minimum, is a constant menace to our commercial institutions. No other nation in the world places such unrestricted power in private hands as the United States reposed in its national banks.

The fact that the amount of money in circulation is largely increased every three months in the year by the payment of pensions, that it is done without the agency of the banks, and beyond their control for fluctuation, has excited the open and bitter opposition of the great money centers from the very beginning of our present pension system. The charge made of fraudulent pensions was simply a continuation of what had been heard from the start and had the same inspiration as in former years. That frauds were sometimes committed in the pension office was undoubtedly true and they should be investigated and exposed, but the same could be truthfully said of every other office or institution known among men. But it were better far that even a fraudulent pension be granted than an honest, well-earned, well-merited pension should be denied. It was the question of money, however, and not the question of fraud which provoked the greatest wrath in certain quarters on the subject of pensions.

Turning again to a discussion of the national banking system, Mr. Voorhees asserted that the banks were entering on a final struggle for a future existence. They were at their Quater Bras, preliminary to their Waterloo. They intensely realized that the present supply of government bonds for banking purposes must be very largely increased within the next five years, or they would be compelled to commence winding up and retreating from the theatre of action which they have so long appeared. Fourteen years hence, in 1907, the last bond on which the banks had issued their currency would have been redeemed and cancelled. Long before this the question of perpetuation of the national banking system would be pressed peremptorily upon congress. In view of the recent action of the banks congress could not too soon consider what system the government should adopt in the near future in furnishing a circulating medium to the people.

Was there a friend of the national banks bold enough to announce his belief that the tax-paying people would consent to the indefinite continuance of an immense interest-bearing bonded debt, merely for the sake of upholding such a system as we now have? Without such a continuing national debt, the banking system of the United States would pass away forever, and the resources of statesmanship would be called upon to establish another and a different fiscal agency in its place. Mr. Voorhees took a stand against the existence, the increase or the perpetuation of the national debt for the purpose of national banking, and called on the millions who constitute the great army of laborers to take notice of this issue—an issue that will not down at any man's bidding.

BOOMING THE STATE BANKS.

Mr. Voorhees then proceeded to outline his idea of what was to follow the national banking system, and said that when the Democratic party declared in its national platform for the repeal of the government tax on the issue of state banks, a hue and cry was raised by Republican leaders, as if a public enemy under arms was about to invade the country. Investigation of the subject, however, showed that no one had ever lost a dollar by the depreciation of notes of a regularly chartered state bank or its failure to redeem its currency in gold or silver when called into circulation.

Mr. Voorhees denied the constitutionality of the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation, even though a majority of the supreme court had reached such a conclusion, and argued for the right of the state to provide its people with a circulating medium through the agency of state banks. He did not expect the government ever to abandon a national currency, though it would abandon the system of national banks, but he did expect, at no very distant day, that United States notes, as are now and have been in existence for thirty years past, their payment guaranteed by the honor of the government, would supersede all other national money except gold and silver, and that

without jar or friction they would circulate in the hands of the people alongside of the well guarded, safely secured currency issued by the states and guaranteed according to the constitution by both the precious metals. The great value of state bank money was and ought to be mainly local. It would increase the home circulation and the home accommodation of every farm in the country. The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal for the extension of currency by the repeal of the tax on the issue of state banks.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—The financial discussion in the house today was for the most part rather monotonous, the greater interest being centered in the senate. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, favored unconditional repeal, stating that although he came from an agricultural district, he would oppose every free coinage amendment to be proposed by Mr. Bland and his friends.

The surprise of the day was the speech of Hepburn, who was controller of the currency under the Harrison administration. He disagreed with his party colleagues and emphatically declared against the repeal of the Sherman law. That law, he contended, had been beneficial in its effects and it should not now be repealed.

Mr. Hepburn ridiculed the idea that partisanship could be eliminated from this debate and stigmatized Mr. Bynum (a man who had defied Speaker Reed in the most insulting terms) for asking that cant and subterfuge should be eliminated from this discussion. He opposed the repeal of the Sherman law, and protested against the shifting process of ledgerdom by which the Democrats attempted to place the responsibility of the repeal upon Republican shoulders and to make the Republicans admit that the Sherman bill contained all the iniquities which the Democrats in their enthusiasm charged that it did. He believed that the Sherman act was beneficial at all times and it was not harmful to-day. The true way to solve the financial question was to compel by wise and judicious legislation the balance of trade to be in our favor. [Applause.] Let us buy less abroad; let us patronize less the labor fields of other lands and more of our own. [Applause.] Let us by judicious measures, increase the merchant marine; let us secure, by proper methods of subsidy or bounty, the production of all the sugar we need. [Applause.] All bankers were monometallists, and they recognized President Cleveland as one. The banks were the power.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Opening for Settlement the Cherokee Outlet on September 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—President Cleveland has issued a proclamation opening to settlement and homestead entry on Saturday, September 16, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, contra standard time, all the lands except those especially reserved recently acquired from the Cherokee Indian nation and the Tonkawa and Pawnee tribes in the Indian territory known as the Cherokee outlet. The lands now open to settlement are divided into seven counties.

Secretary Hoke Smith has now under consideration a number of applications of parties for permission to enter the outlet prior to the day set for the opening in order to establish stores of various kinds. The maps showing the locations of the various town sites, land offices, land districts and reservations are now being printed and everything is expected to be in complete readiness by September 16th.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

The National Encampment at Mount Gretna Largely Attended.

MOUNT GRETTA, PA., August 22.—The morning trains to the national encampment of the Farmers' Alliance brought crowds of people to-day, while a steady stream of visitors flowed into the grounds by every footpath and driving road. Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, who came here this morning to inspect the national guard rifle practice, mingled with the farmers and visited the various exhibits. Hon. Ben Terrell, of Texas, national lecturer of the Alliance, arrived this morning. This afternoon he made his first address in which he said the Alliance is not a partisan organization and has no connection with the existing parties.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Iowa Democratic convention will meet to-day.

Business men of Chicago will try to find work for the unemployed of that city.

Minister Blount has arrived in Washington from Hawaii. He had a conference with Secretary Gresham yesterday.

At Decatur, Ind., robbers bound and gagged the Chicago & Erie station agent and robbed the office. They only secured \$120.

Union lumber shovers at Buffalo attacked non-union men and several shots were fired. A number on both sides were hurt.

At Lambeth, Kansas, a mob of 300 brave (?) men mobbed a woman who kept a respectable house and drove her from the town.

The assistant treasurer at New York yesterday paid out over the counter \$1,922,250, of which \$78,000 was in treasury notes and the rest in gold.

A new witness has appeared in favor of Actor Curtis ("Sam'l O' Posen") held for murder in San Francisco. He says Curtis did not shoot the policeman.

The Italian government has taken prompt measures to punish the police officials for not preventing rioting in Rome. A number have been dismissed.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, will marry Miss Annie Howard, of New Orleans, in September. She is worth \$3,000,000 and is thirty years old. Harrison is sixty-eight.

The New York board of trade has sent circulars to all the commercial bodies of the country asking them to send delegates to Washington to urge the speedy repeal of the Sherman law.

It is reported that United States consul Bowman is en route home from China with a message from Viceroy Li Hung Chang to President Cleveland, declaring that if the Geary law is not repealed China will retaliate. Americans will be expelled from the empire and friendly relations with this country will be broken off.

A BLOODY CONFLICT

Follows an Attempt to Relay Tracks at Gilberton, Pa.

TWO SPECTATORS ARE SHOT DOWN

And an Official of the Traction Company Killed.

OTHERS ARE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

The Fool Act of a Militiaman Responsible for the Tragedy—He Could not Stand the Taunts of the Crowd and Fired Into it, Killing an Innocent Bystander—A Terrible Fight the Result—The People of the Town Wild with Excitement and Infuriated at the Action of the Railway Men—Militiamen in Jail.

GILBERTON, PA., August 22.—The tearing up of the Schuylkill Traction Company's tracks here last night by the borough officials resulted most disastrously. When the company officials heard of the action of the Gilberton people they sent a force of men to try and effect an amicable settlement. When the break in the road was reached President R. E. Jones, of the traction company, with Richard Armour, of Shenandoah, chief of the company's police, got off the car and in a few minutes had effected a settlement and the work of tearing up the tracks was stopped. In the car were a number of men taken on at Girardville, members of the national guard, who had with them rifles belonging to the company. While the railway officials were engaged in conversing with the borough officials some of the crowd taunted the men on board the car and called out, "Where is the Girardville militia?"

A man named John Briggs, of Girardville, stepped out and said: "Here we are," accompanying his salutation with oath and oath, and leveling his rifle, fired into the crowd, killing Richard Palfitt, aged twenty-five, single, a spectator. Chief Armour and President Jones had settled the trouble, and Briggs shot over Armour's soldier. This immediately enraged the people, and stones were fired; shots from the car became general, and for a time a most terrific battle ensued.

Chief Armour tried to subdue the trouble, and while in the act of stopping his men was shot in the breast and died this afternoon. It is supposed he was shot by one of his own men. The battle raged for an hour or more, until the cooler headed people of Gilberton prevailed upon the crowd to disperse, and the dead and injured were then looked after.

In addition to Palfitt, William Higgins, aged 19, of Gilberton, an onlooker, was shot and killed instantly; Richard Connors was shot in the leg, not dangerous; Evan David shot in the leg, which will have to be amputated; James Hullivan had his skull fractured by a stone and may die. Briggs, who started the riot, was shot by a companion accidentally and received a scalp wound, and was also wounded in the leg.

When the trouble had quieted down Briggs escaped, and running toward Mahanoy Plains hid in a barn, but was captured and, together with Arthur Wille, also a member of the Girardville militia, was taken to the Pottsville jail. The people about Gilberton were infuriated at the action of the railway men, none of whom, they claim, were employees, others were outsiders picked up solely for the purpose of fighting. This is shown in the fact that rifles were borrowed from members of the Girardville militia.

Everything quieted down when the railroad force was withdrawn and outside of an excited populace talking over the disturbance nothing has transpired to cause any repetition of the trouble.

Sheriff Wall, of Schuylkill county, is now in possession of the tracks to prevent any disturbance which might arise to-night.

WOMEN FIGHT

With Each Other—The Effort to Work the Kansas Mines With Non-Union Men.

PITTSBURG, KAN., August 22.—As a result of the citizens' mass meeting held here last night, thirty armed deputies, made up from the best citizens of Pittsburg, led by Under Sheriff Adist, went to Frontenac at 4 o'clock this morning to protect the men who had signed contracts and wanted to go to work for the Santa Fe Company. Soon afterwards President Walters, of the miners' union, and about 400 men marched out to the shaft to intercept the workmen, but when they were met by the large number of Winchesters in the hands of determined men they halted.

An attempt was made by Walters to send a message to the workmen, but the deputies refused him admittance inside the line. Fifty men went down into the shaft to work, but about 175 who were there through fear would not enter the shaft. About 250 have signed contracts and are ready to go down into the shaft as soon as the protection is given. During the trouble wives of strikers and of the workmen fought with each other. One woman pleaded with the officers, tears rolling down her cheeks, to protect her husband in his work. She said: "We have not a cent in the house and not a bite to eat. My husband wants to work to get bread for me and my children, but those men (pointing to the crowd of strikers) will not let him and we are starving."

Couldn't Hoodwink the Police.

New York, August 22.—The anarchists tried to hoodwink the police this morning and hold a meeting. They had given out that the meeting would take place at 2 o'clock and instead of that they decided to hold it at noon. Everything went swimmingly along until 1 o'clock, when suddenly Police Captain Devery with a squad of policemen moved down upon the rascals and dispersed them.

For wakefulness, weakness or lack of energy take Simmons Liver Regulator.

PLIMMER WHIPS DIXON.

The Colored Boy Not a Match for Billy, Who Was in It from Start to Finish—A Great Crowd Witnesses the Bout.

New York, August 22.—Never since the days of John L. Sullivan, when the great gladiator was in his prime has there been such a tremendous demand for admission to the Madison Square Garden to a boxing entertainment as shown this evening. Had the bout been between Corbett and Mitchell, instead of Dixon and Plimmer, the rush could scarcely have been greater.

It was 9 o'clock before the first bout was put on. The opening bout was between Gus Metzler and Tony Moran at 120 pounds. The bout was awarded to Moran, who clearly outpointed his man. There were several other minor bouts.

The final bout of the evening was between George Dixon and Billy Plimmer. Dixon eyed Plimmer in the contemptuous manner which clearly indicated the esteem in which he held his opponent.

Round 1. After sparring a few seconds for an opening, Plimmer planted his left in Dixon's wind, and a second later ducked a nasty left-handed swing. Dixon went at his man with a will, but found Plimmer right there before him ready to give as well as he took. It was a great revelation for the sporting public and the large crowd present fairly went wild with delight. Plimmer held his ground in a masterly manner.

Round 2. Plimmer led in the second round and was caught a few seconds later by a right and left from Dixon. Plimmer kept jabbing his left in Dixon's face and forced the colored boy to keep his eyes open. The crowd yelled themselves hoarse and Plimmer kept smashing Dixon when and where he pleased and set the house in an uproar. Dixon did not appear able to land, although he made some vicious left-hand swings. Plimmer kept laughing and jabbing away at Dixon and the round ended in his favor.

Round 3. Plimmer kept up his clever work and got away from Dixon's rushes with astonishing alacrity. Plimmer was in it for fair, and not only avoided the leads of Dixon but fought back at him as though he did not consider him in any respect his superior. Every time Dixon led Plimmer not only avoided the blow but went back at him in gladiator style and gave blow for blow. Plimmer was in every respect Dixon's equal in this round. Plimmer was cool, clever, and a good stiff puncher.

Round 4. Plimmer was right in it and fought like an old and well trained professional, giving Dixon the best fight he has ever had since he fought Cal McCarthy. Plimmer fought back in an able manner, and gave him as good as he sent. He fought Dixon all over the ring and every time succeeded in sending it around Plimmer's neck. The crowd by this time were worked up to a pitch of frenzy.

When the bout was finished the uproar was so great that the announcer could not be heard, so great was the din. When the verdict of the referee was announced giving the decision to Plimmer it seemed as though pandemonium had broken loose, and when Plimmer attempted to leave the stage the crowd, now beyond restraint, grabbed him and threw him about the shoulders and carried him about the hall in triumph.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Great Live Stock Show an Interesting Feature—A Big Lawn Fete.

WORLD'S FAIR GLEANINGS, August 22.—Paid attendance yesterday, 129,619.

Paid attendance to-day, 152,380.

There was a scene in the big live stock pavilion that was most pleasing to the eye than that masterpiece, "The Horse Fair." The blue-blooded horses of the world were there, pawing, snorting and plunging about, in vain efforts to free themselves from the gaily attired grooms. It was the regular morning cavalcade and all the magnificent animals of the horse family were out on dress parade. There was cattle of long lineage brought out then the judging of Suffolk punch horses for awards was begun. Alexander Galbraith, of Jonesville, Wis., was the judge and there were twenty-two horses of this breed entered for the contest.

Everybody interested pecuniarily in the fair is feeling better. It seems now as if expectations of better attendance will be realized. The hotels in the vicinity of Jackson Park are filling up rapidly, and the restaurants are reaping the long waited for harvest. From 120,000 to 150,000 visitors can be counted on now on ordinary days just as 20,000 or 30,000 could be counted on in the discouraging times of a month ago. Consequently things are loosening up all around.

In all probability the largest lawn party the world has ever seen was that given at the White City to-night in honor of the visiting West Point cadets. No less than 25,000 people attended and it is estimated by some that the number who enjoyed the grand lawn fete was double that number.

Crowds of outsiders came to the affair, which was among the most pleasant held at the White City. The nations of the earth held high carnival on the water. Small craft of the world were there, manned by expert native boatmen, and bands of singers accompanied them. This was called an international regatta.

Sanger Expelled.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 22.—Walter Sanger, who holds the world's bicycle record for a mile in competing, and who is champion of England, was to-night expelled from the Telegram Bicycle Club for conduct unbecoming a member of the club's racing team. Sanger had refused after being advertised, to appear on the track last Saturday in a meeting which had been arranged by the club.

Steamship Movements.

New York, August 22.—Arrived—State of Nebraska, Glasgow; Nordland, Antwerp.

MOBILE, August 22.—Arrived—Circassia, New York.

LONDON, August 22.—Sighted—Majestic, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, southerly winds, slightly warmer fair weather, except local thunder storms in lower Michigan.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, southerly winds, warmer and fair.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHREYER, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 82. 8 A. M. 83. 9 A. M. 84. 10 A. M. 85. 11 A. M. 86. 12 M. 87. 1 P. M. 88. 2 P. M. 89. 3 P. M. 90. 4 P. M. 91. 5 P. M. 92. 6 P. M. 93. 7 P. M. 94. 8 P. M. 95. 9 P. M. 96. 10 P. M. 97. 11 P. M. 98. 12 M. 99. Weather—Clear.